of other countries—as every father of a family more to his own family than he does to the families are the countries. It is the case with most here shis neighbors—that is the case with most here shis neighbors—that is the case with most here is no dougling it, that it we owe that to the case it is probled. It is not own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our own eldisens then we ought to make our laws in our eldisens then we ought to make a free and the family of the case of the globe. Load the face of the globe. Load the face of the globe. Load the prosperous and happy community, and that far you had been said and the outcome of a protective tariff where a spital, which is nothing but accommunated labor, we shall be considered to the capital of this country for the next fifty years than any other thing that can be named, and in connection with considered the country for the next fifty years than any other thing that can be named, and in connection with considered the semilation of the family o A FEW WORDS FROM MR. EVARTS.

Senator Edmunds sat down
Evarts was called out. He arose in the midst of a noisy demonstration, and, iling benignantly on the assembled multitude, moke as follows:

smiling benignantly on the described as spoke as follows:

Well gentlemen, this is the first time that ever I at tended a large public meeting where all the people but bended a large public meeting where all the people but be were to talk and only one was to listen; and that unsee were to talk and only one was to listen; and that unsee were to talk and only one was to listen; and that unsee which the second to the tended to the tended to the audience on edge). Who, who will give me a cornet! [Langhter and cheers.] Now, gentlemen, that have made to me, you will permit me to say that I have made to me, you will permit me to say that I have made to me, you will permit me to say that I have made to me, you will permit me to easy that I have been instructed by this loud speech which you have meet to pay due respect to the eminent orators.

Mr. Foraker and Senator Edmunds, in the aid they were to give us in our great carwass and campaign here; that this great andience was collected for them and whatever little was left over for any New-Yorker was intended for my young friend and partner. Mr. Choate, Langhter, I am expected, by favor of the committee having in charge the canvass, to address my fellow-citizens here and if Brooklyn during the next week on the same for the day, and is m going to have a house so small that all can hear and the doors kept so close that some of them can get out. [Laughter and applause].

At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts's address the

At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts's address the band struck up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the speakers put on their overcoats, and the vast audience slowly dispersed.

-ALBANY.

THE REV. P. R. DAY-A REAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB-THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Special memorial services for the late Cardinal McCloskey have been held in the elic churches here during the week. The Rev. P. R. Day, of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st, New-York, has been chosen superintendent of the city

The Young Men's Democratic Club, heretofore a cilkstocking organization, which excluded office-holders from membership, has been cornered by the Banks m membership, has been considered by the likelans, and has decided to admit office-holders, thus oming an annex to the local Democratic machine. he Ridgefield Athletic Club will construct a toboggan to on its grounds this winter, and another public slide habob-eled slide is to be prepared in the southern

with a bon-set and a prominent elergymen of various denom-nations publish to day interviews in *The Evening Jour* frations publish to day interviews in *The Evening Jour* faal, in which they disapprove of the Prohibition political tierer and methods.

UTICA.

CANON FARRAR-CHIEF-TEMPLAR GOFF-POLICE AND GAMBLERS.

ITICA, Oct. 23.—The Utica Mechanics' Asiation has arranged a lecture course to be opened by on Farrar November 10 and closed by Dr. J. P. New-

The Oneida County Lodge of Good Templars has re-Sected O. J. Goff Chief-Templar and W. B. Light sec

Solden Collins who had been for nearly fifty years in he jewelry business here, and was for thirty-four years

of force. He threatens the entire police force

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD-STEEL WORKS-SIGNING THE CERTIFICATE.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Troy, Oct. 23 .- The week has been taken up with the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of New-York, in the First Presbyterian Church of this city. The od was largely occupied in discussing Sunday newspapers, the support of weak churches and the endowat of educational institutions. The body old not contain so many conspicuous men as could be expected. Probably the most widely known was Dr. Charles D. duson, of New-York. Dr. John Hall was a delegate, but did not come. A delightful entertainment was tendered the Synod at the house of James A. Burden, the fronking.

For the consideration of \$775.000, the great real es-

tate interests of the Albany and Reusselaer from and Bleel Works, of this city, have been transferred to the New Troy Steel and from Company, making the largest conveyance in the history of Troy. The erection of the new binst furnaces on Breaker Island is steadily ad-

cocial interest of the week has centred in the te of Alfred Howard Renshaw, of Baitimore, raduate of the Rensselaer Polyteenic Institute, Lacy Price, daughter of Commodore Cheero f this city. The enests all signed the marriage the, which was on veilum.

KOCHESTER.

BEQUIEM MASS - BASEBALL - WEDDING

BELLS—THEATRES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ROCHESTER, Oct. 23 .- At St. Patrick's Cathedraithis morning Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, of New-York. George E. Ripson, a prominent member of the bar of

this county, died here yesterday. He was a native of Canada and came to Rochester in 1856.

The indications are that the New-York State Ruseball League will be a strong association next year. A new ssociation has just been organized here with abundant capital and with W. F. Baiskam as president. Negotlations are pending with F. C. Baueroft, manager of the thatlons are pending with F. C. Baueroft, manager of the Providence League nine, and he will probably be secured to manage Rochester's nine. There are six clubs in the State League. Buffais and Tray have each put a nine in the League, backed by money and local ninence. A meeting of the State League Association will be held on November 14.

Last evening, at the Central Baptist Church, the marriage of J. Convertse Gray, of Boston, and Miss Helen Hest, of Brewster, took place. The Rev. I. M. Hopkins ethelated

emelated.

Alice Harrison is playing in a farce called "Hot Water" and drawing immense audiences at the Opera House. Joseph Proctor has been playing an encarcent at the Academy of Music, in his old drams, "Nick of the Woods." He last night appeared as "Virginias." He is supported by his daughter.

SENATOR EVARIS-KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA -FORFEITING HIS BOND.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SYRACUSE Oct. 23 -Senator Evarts, during his stay in Syrnense last Wednesday, was the guest of creasman Hiscock, who gave a dinner in his honor. The committee appointed for the purpose of collecting \$1,500 for the Irish Parliamentary Fund have nearly completed their canvass and report that more than onehalf the sum has been subscribed.

The ladies of the Tau Chapter of the Kappa Kappa

Gamma tendered a reception in the parlors of the Globe otel last evening to visiting delegates and friends.

About 150 persons were present, including representatives of Cornell, St. Lawrence and Boston Universities, and the professors of Syracuse University.

A year ago Philip Morgan was put under bonds to keep the peace and support his wife. Last Wednesday he went to the police justice and asked if his bond was still valid. He was told that it was. He replied that he would let them have a chance to sue for it. At night he cant to his wife's house with a Gayward woman, shot at his wife, missed her, ran out, fired three shots into his read and crawled into a barn to die. He was found by Jone children yesterday moruing and taken to the hospital, where he lies at the point of death.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MARY E. ANDREWS. NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 23 (Special) .- Miss Mary Andrews, a handsome, tall, black-eyed school-girl,

PHASES OF STATE POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN LIES EXPOSED. THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE CONTRACT WITH WEED, PARSONS & CO.

ALBANY, Oct. 23 (Special).-The attempt of the Democratic State Committee to show that Messra.
Davenport and Carr, as Controller and Secretary of State, made a contract for printing with Weed, Parsons & Co. which was disastrous to the public pocket has been the laughing stock of people in Albany to whom the facts were known. It appears that Governor Hill, on a super-ficial examination of alleged facts, submitted to him by a rival firm in the printing business, directed the attack to be made. A careful examination of all the facts show that Messrs. Davenport and Carr acted wholly in the public interest; that they followed Democratic prece dents; that their action was indorsed by Governo. Cleveland by a veto, and that when suit was brought to review and quash their proceedings they were emphatically sustained by the Supreme Court, both on the law and the facts. Their action saved thousands of dollars to the public. The following is an explicit statement o

the facts:

First—The State of New-York is not the purchaser of the reports of the Court of Appeals except not to exceed twenty-five copies for the judicial fibraries of the State. Copies for the various county cierks, etc., are furnished without expense to the State by the persons publishing

twenty-five coples for the judicial infurires of the various county cierks, etc., are furnished without expense to the State by the persons publishing the reports.

Becond—The publication of the reports is no part of the public printing and they are not published for the benefit of the State. The contract for the publication is let under section 211 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which lays down as the only requirement that the contract shall be let on terms the most advantageous to the public, regard being had to the proper execution of the work and at a price not exceeding three dollars for a column by not less than five hundred pages. The law does not require the contract, expressly or by implication, to be let to the lowest bidder.

Third—Contracts have been let by Democratic officials without even advertising for bids.

Fourth—The reports are printed under the direction of the State Reporter, and all the contract provides is the price (the size, style, etc.) at which they chall be sold, lawyers of this State and of the United States being the purchasers and the only ones affected by the price.

Fifth—Prior to the year 1880 contracts had been let fixing the price at sums much less than the actual cost of publication. The contractors paid no attention to the price fixed in their contract and required the lawyers to pay such prices as they saw iff to charge. Many antawers brought in the courts to compel the contractors for furnish the books at contract prices. In 1880 the contract was let to Weed, Parsona & Co., at \$1 per volume at Albany and New-York City and \$1.30 delivered anywhere in the United States, the late Judge Folger having advised that the contract be let to no one at less than a fair price. The contract set in 1880 was for three years, was faithfully kept by the contractors, and the books sold to all purchasers at the price named in the contract. In 1883 the contract set in 1890 was for three years, was faithfully kept by the contractors, and the books sold to all purchasers and the week as a ce

ber of letters from lawyers over the country requesting that the contract with Weed, Parsons & Co. should be renewed.

Sixth—Banks & Bros. were dissatisfied with the action of the State officers, and caused an action to be brought against the Secretary of State. Controller and State Esporter to have the contract cancelled and annulied. That action was tried and decided in favor of the State officers, and their action in the letting of the contract was adjudged to be in all respects legal and valid. This decision was rendered by the General Term of the supreme Court, Third Department, in May, 1884, and was unanimous. Judge Boardman writing the opinion and Judges Learned and Bockes concurring.

Seventh—in 1883 a bill was passed and sent to the Governor for his approval chonging the law and virtually taking the printing of the reports out of the bands of Weed, Parsons & Co. Governor Cleveland, as a lawyer, had had experience in purchasing the reports when published by previous contractors, and was so well satisfied with the price and manner in which the work was being done by Weed, Parsons & Co. that he vetoed the bill.

It is probable that no attention would have been paid by anybody to the Democratic charges, but for the fact that they intend to deluge the State with a number of similar campaign cries in the last week of the campaign, and to expose their false character at the beginning will open the eyes of the public as to the character of all that may follow.

APPROVED BY THE BAR ASSOCIATION. CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED FOR JUD.CIAL POSI-

TIONS. The report of the Committee on Judicial Nominations was received by the Bar Association last evening. It recommended as fit candidates George C. Barrett for the Supreme Court, John Sedgwick and Rastus S. Ransom for the Superior Court; Theron G. Strong and Edward Patterson for the Common Pleas; Granville P. Hawes and James W. Hawes, David Me-Adam, David J. Dean and Adoph L. Sanger for the City Court. The committee also presented the following

Resolved, That in the selection of judicial officers, when the merits of the candidates are otherwise equal, the association thinks it eminently desirable that upright, diligent, able judges should be re-elected. Therefore, in view of the qualifications and experience of Judges Barrett, Sedgwick, McAdam and Hawes, the association regards their renomination as fortunate and their reselection as most desirable.

After considerable discussion, which resurted in addthe jewelry business here, and was for thirty-four years restryman and for twenty-seven years treasurer of frinity Church, died last Tuesday, age sixty-seven. George Hubert Gore, a prominent business man of Eyracuse, and Mary Beile Stewart, daughter of V. B. Stewart, were married here last Wednesday. Mayor Kinney has addressed a sharp letter to the Police Commissioners, charging that gamblers run the the results of the relief and that gamblers run the the results of the relief and that gamblers run and the results of the relief and that gamblers run and the results of the relief and that gamblers run and the results of the relief and the gamblers run and the results of the relief and the gambler run. audiciently fit candidate even to make the motion to add his sume. The second resolution as to the re-election of judges was adopted without election. Charles S. Jackson endeavered to get a resolution passed criticising the ensutherized use of the hame of the as sociation in political conventions; but as it became apparent that the motion was prompted by a personal grievance on Mr. Jackson's part, the members, rearing with laughter, laid the resolution on the table.

John W. Jacobus sent to the association a communication, which was read, promising reforms in the Sherid's office in case of his election. Mr. Turner suggested that the letter was a good thing it keep on file for future us if Mr. Jacobus should fall to keep his pledges. He thought would be a good thing if other candidates for similar positions could be induced to make like pledges in writing. The motion was carried. By motion the Court of Appeals was asked to held a session in New-York as soon as convenient.

A RIVAL OF JONES OF BINGHAMION.

A remarkable circular letter has been sent over the State enclosing pasters for Mr. Fitzzerald, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, who appears to be running a personal canvass in several direction independently of the Democratic State Committee of theket. A copy of his letter was sent to the Republican State Committee by a correspondent who writes: "I am a soldler and cannot bear to have the soldler ticket defeated. Fitzgerald bought a substitute during the war, and is not emitted to our suffrages," The circular is as follows:

CORTLAND WAGON COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
CORTLAND, N. Y., October, 1885.

DEAR SIR: As young: aware Mr. L. J. F. & erald, the
president of our company, is the Democratic cannidate
for State Trensurer, and knowing him, as we do, to be
one well qualithed for t.e office, we take the liberty of
soliciting your support and influence to help ciect him
We also enclose you "pasters" bearing his name, and
would ask, as a special favor to us, that you distribute
them amongst your friends, upon whom you can un
doubtedly prevail to give him a complimentary vote on
election day.

Anything that you may do for him at the "polis" and

election day.

Anything that you may do for him at the "poils" and among your acquaintances will be fully appreciated and remembered by—Yours very truly,

COUTLAND WAGON CO.

REPORTED EFFECT OF MR. WHITNEY'S LETTER. A report of disagreement between the Democratic State Committee and the New-York members of the Administration was circulated about the Hoffman Administration was circulated about the Hoffman House yesterday. There was consternation among the Democratic managers when inquiries were made as to its truth, and they denied it absolutely. The story was that Secretary Whitney's letter about the Navy Yard service was the last straw and that the Democratic rank and file in New-York and Kings Counties had sent delegations to the State Committee to say that if this letter was the disposition of the Administration the party night as well be bearen at once. It was east that Colonel Lamont, the President's private secretary, to come on and compare matters and that he arrived yesterday morning, bearing Mr. Cleveland's instructions. His interview with Mr. Parker was reported to be unsatisfactory and stormy. The Chairman was said to have washed his bands of the anticipated Democratic defeat, which he asserted would be wholly due to Mr. Cleveland's midference. Chair can Parker said to a ThibUNG reporter that the only truth in the story was that Colonel Lamont had spent an hour with him during the day. Secretary Muller added his denial of the story. In spite of demials, it had many believers.

The Democratic Committee has broken down in an effort to get up a big mass-meeting in this city. No prominent speakers from abroad could be induced to come here who would draw a crowd. Their objection has been that they would not go into the President's State to work, it neither he nor the two New-York members of the Cabinet had interest enough to be at work also. Tammany Half will hold a mass-meeting on Tuesday night and the County Democracy on Wednesday night. House yesterday. There was consternation among the fuesday night and the County Democracy of

GOVERNOR HILL STANDS BY HIS FRIENDS. ALBANY, Oct. 23 (Special) .- At this end of the line Governor Hillis co-operating effectively with the Pamorratic State Committee. To-day he restored seven-teen more persons to the rights of citizenship, including several ex-burgiars.

IRISH AMERICANS WORKING EARNESTLY. One of the largest and most enthusiastic

meetings of the Irish American Independents vet held in this city during the present campaign took place at No. 208 East Sixth-st, on Thursday night, P. J. Coleman, the vice-president of the organization, presided, and made a forcible and eloquent appeal to all those present to support the Republican ticket. He pointed out the great necessity of supporting the whole ticket, and of proving to the Democratic party that they cannot insult the Irish people with impunity. George W. Dease then addressed the meeting, and went through every plank in the plantage of the people with the present of the

disgrace and shame which the present Democratic administration was bringing on the country, and the advantages that would come to the people by the return of the Republican party to power. At the conclusion of his address he was loudly applauded. Speeches were made by Mesars. Buchanan, Wall and others, and votes of thanks were given to the chairman and other speakers.

POLITICS IN THE XVIIITH DISTRICT. EXCELLENT PROSPECT OF THE REPUBLICANS ELECT-ING THEIR CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 20 .- The Republicans of this Assembly and Senatorial District are manifesting unusual interest and activity in the work of the cam-paign, and there is every indication that the Republican majorities will be fully as large as was given to the Presidential ticket last year. The excellent nominations made by the Saratoga Convention gave splendid satisfaction to Republicans of all shades of opinion, and the wise action taken there has been supplemented by equally worthy and satisfactory nominations upon the local tickets. The nomination of Austin A. Yates of Schenectady, to succeed Senator Arkeil, insures an equally able and worthy representative in the Lext State Senate from the XVIIIth District. His nomination commands and will receive the cordial support of all. Notwithstanding the fact that Fulton County Republi cans were disappointed in not securing the place for their candidate, the Hon, David A. Wells, Yates's record in military, civil, political and proessional life is such that all recognize in him "the ma for the place."

The work of the Assembly District Convention wa equally judicious and wise and secures the return to the next Assembly of the present member. A. W. Berry,

next Assembly of the present member. A. W. Berry, whose recordinal year is above criticism. With such men at the front Republicans would feel confident of making a splendid fight with the best men of the Democracy to confront. But it seems their opponents are in desperate straits and are forced to use anything that is available. Their had State nominations have been followed by the selection of Edward Wemple, of Montgomery, an unsuccessful aspirant for the nomination for Secretary of State, to lead them in their contest against Judge Yates for the Sonatorship. Wemple is a man of moderate abilities, and his sole merit lies in the fact of an accidental election for one term in Contress.

them in their concess, and the sole merit lies in the fact of an accidental election for one term in Con-ress.

When they came to the choice of a candidate for Member of Assembly, their situation was decidedly worse. Fallingto find any one within the party ranks to lead their foriors hope, their leaders were driven to the extremity of indorsing the candidate of the Knights of Labor organization, Issae Foote, with the hope of obtaining from that body a few Republican votes for their unsavory nominee for Governor. But their nearly conceed scheme is destined to miscarry. Democrats who do not approve such dickers to gain a few votes are already asserting their intention of supporting the Kepublican nominee, while the Republican members of the Knights of Labor, who are intelligent men and can unlerstand the position of their party upon the labor question, as expressed in the party platform and the letters of acceptance of the candidates, understand where their true interests ite, and will vote accordingly

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Blaine and Logan Workingmen's Club of the XVIIIth District met at Prevaral's Hall, Second-are near Twenty-sighth-st, on Wednesday night for the purpose of reorganishing and it was resolved that the body be known as the workingmen's Republican a lite of the XVIIIth assembly District. The following others were elected Join J. Beaden, president. Thomas Here, vice-president, Moutin Moutingment of the Executive Conneities. On taking the charman of the Executive Conneites. On taking the charman all workingmen to vote for the party of protection and easily gains. The clus will meet again on heat Tuesday and the clus will meet again on heat Tuesday and the clus will meet again on heat Tuesday and the clus will meet again on heat Tuesday working and all workingmen are requested to attend. The Veterans I were not sand art club of the XXIII Assembly District, the only yet rans campains cub in the city, held a regular meeting at the continuous were adopted indorwing the Republican County tacket and commenting the action of the convention in having selected so many solvier candidates. The cub voted to be day a public mass-meeting of veterans at One 2,201 Thinks on the public mass-meeting of veterans at One 2,201 Thinks on the public mass-meeting of veterans at the last red to be disposed as a public mass-meeting of veterans at One 2,201 Thinks on the control of the convention of the control of

NOMINATIONS IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

NOMINATIONS IN AND A BOUT THE CITY.

Assembly -Vilith District, Charles South (Rep.) and C. H. Stromberg (Tum. and C. H. Stromberg (Tum. and C. H. Stromberg (Tum. and C. K. Stromberg (Tum. and C. Stromberg) (A. H. Stillth Litera, J. P. Wondolp, Rep. (A. O. Pirren, I. H. Stillth Litera, J. P. Wondolp, Rep. (A. O. Pirren, I. L. Vanalien Rep.) (A. H. Stromberg, Rep. (A. C. Stromberg, Rep.) (A. H. Stillth Litera, J. P. Wondolp, Rep. (A. Villth Litera, Rep.) (A. H. Stromberg, Rep.) (A. Villth Litera, Rep.) (A. Stromberg, Rep.) (A. Villth Litera, R. Villth Litera, J. McManns (C. D.) (A. Villth Litera, R. Villth District, S. H. Stromberg, R. Villth Litera, A. Rep. (Rep.) (A. Villth Litera, R. Villth District, S. H. Wondolp, R. Villth Litera, A. Rep. (Rep.) (A. Villth Litera, Rep.) (A. Villth Litera, Rep.) (A. Villth District, Rep. (Villth District, J. Rep.) (Villth District, J. A. Cowle (Rep.) (Villth District, J. Hunsberg, Rep.) (Villth District, J. Rep.) (Villth District, J. Rep.) (Villth District, J. L. X. Villth District, C. Demsey (Rep.) (X. Villth District, J. T. Villth District, C. Demsey (Rep.) (X. Villth District, J. T. V. Van Rensealer) (Rep.) (Rep.) (X. Villth District, J. Den (Rep.) (Rep.) (Rep.) (X. Villth District, J. Rensealer) (Rep.) (Rep.)

Civil Justice—Xth D. triet, "Tony" H. rtman (I. H.) The following Assembly nominations have been made to the following Assembly nominations have been made to Browskyn; fild lost fet, Jon B. Greene Hee, 17th District Airce Hervey Tominson (Rep. 17th Darriet James From Fep. 1811th Jostfret, William Watson Kep. 1 Lostfret, William McLaughilla (Dem.; Nth District, James Tallor Hep.)

kett, ramuel W. Weeks, refer beautified and Sobert Spirer; I ad district, Finery L. certeik, Lerry J. Miss, John Kruser and Aulier L. Roderks.

The Bergen county Resulties Convention yesterday not hated for Sale center, it L. Handeld for centry clerk, N. Sase. for crust, W. H. Stevans, for Assamily District, H. D. Herring; Hel Bestrict, Peter Ackermana.

YOU CAN VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: I have been out of the city this sum mer for four months. I returned the 1st of October and am staying with my wife at my father's house until can get apartments. Can I register and vote from there I I have always voted in that ward. READLE. [Yes.—Ed.]

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-The Postmaster General to-day appointed the following fourth-class

General to-day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters:

New-Jersey.—At Mannahawkin, U. M. Adams; Wilton, Christian Haventhair; Roseland, Martin I. Williams; Watsessing, Francis Law; Verona, Franklin J. Wilson; Irvington, James Neison; Caidwell, John M. Mean; Wutte House, B. Newton, Pickle; White House, Station, Peter Davis; Gene Gardner, William W. Swavze; Little York, Austin R. Alpaugh; Everittstown, E. H. Opdyke; Caliton John R. R. Chark, Milford, Wilsons, Santh; Fadrmount, George B. Suitlen; Mount Pleusant, James D. Hopper; Pattenburgh George G. Barker.

**Demonal George B. Suitlen; Mount Pleusant, James D. Hopper; Pattenburgh George G. Barker.

Pennayleonia.—At Currisville, R. H. Wiser; Moosehead, Stogell Staples; Grapeville, George W. Cromshare; Dushore, John E. Frann, Werthington, D. R. Yingst.

Acc. Hampathire.—At Camaan, Mrs. Ida J. Stocker, West Compton, John R. Watsen; East Kingston, Joseph G. Neison; Denville, John M. Arnold; Centre Effingham, Meivit J. Leavitt, New-London; Henrietta M. Wilppie.

Connecticat.—At Sondeville, J. T. Beers.

New-Lork.—At Gravesend, John Bentis; Thorn Hill, James Latham; Pughville, F. M. Kirby.

Refuelly.—At Gray Hawk, Robert Weich; Ok, Valentine Fagary.

Ghio.—At Catawba, Miss Lelia Rush; Miama, L. S. Stratton.**

-At Catawba, Miss Lelia Rush; Miama, L. S. within. At Norwood, George B. Guyles; Wilmot,

Hichigan.—At Norwood, George R. Guyns; while Rivert R. Brown; Merchitt, Rugh Me Milian.

Arkunsus.—At Knoxylile, Henry F. Freenan; Toledo, J. D. Overton; San'ly Springs, Miss Jenuie Harrison; El Passo, Joseph F. Ford; El Dorado, Martha A. Craix.

Louiziana.—At Foster, J. Van Brook.

Texas.—At Alma, B. J. Fowler; Round Timber, Preston C. Samis; Olds, A. P. Sale; Pin Oak, F. A. Richter; Trent, James Baker; Rylle, John H. Cox; Carlstian, Thomas A. Callaway; Delbi, John P. Reid; Oyster

Trent, James Baker; Eylle, John H. Cox; Christian, Thomas A. Cailaway: Delhi, John P. Reid; Cyster Creek, Jesse D. Stration.

**Ednaga:—At Websier, James J. McComb; Larkin, Robert C. Sweaney; Lancaster, John B. Henderson; Beaumont, Alexander Editor; Andover, Architoaid C. Burton; White Hail, Mrs. Minnie A. Hall; Hallowell, Charles A. Gibbs; Charl, Charles E. Breckenridge; Stilson, H. S. Foster; Colver, T. W. Dawson; Cedar Point, William M. Doughty.

HOW GRANT AVERTED WAR. THE BRIEF REMARK MADE AT MT. MC-

GREGOR. SENATOR ARKELL RECALLS AN INCIDENT WHICH

REVEALS PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PURPOSE, [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Oct. 23 .- Speaking of Mr.

Depew's letter on General Grant's connection with the proposed plans of President Johnson, a reporter said to Sepator Arkell: " Do you not recall a statement made by you in

conversation at Mt. McGregor, a part of which I heard, on this same subject ?"

"Ob, yes." answered the Senstor, "there has been broad publicity given to this subject. Whatever light can be thrown on the matter is of special interest. As my information at the time was gleaned from various sources, it is best perhaps to give its purport. This talk occurred shortly before the death of General Grant. Those who knew well the General's mental lassitude resulting from want of occupation on the com pletion of the work on which he had set his heart were anxious to find some task for his mind, as a relief from the effects of introspection. For this purpose various works of fiction were put in his hands for the reading. They aroused little interest. One, however, entitled The Downfall of the Republic,' a satirical, pseudoprophetic work following the suggestive line of thought of that famous English pamphlet, . The Battle of Dorking,' really fascinated the Beneral, and was, I believe, the last book which he had in his hunds. The author treated briefly the forces that had threatened the republic in the Rebellion and amplified the possible results of the disturbing effects of the communist and kindred elements in the future. General Grant in commenting on his reading said : ' I have been called as commander of the army to conclude the suppression of one rebellion and have been personally the means of preventing a subsequent evil war, menacing and dangerous, yet of which little is known."

" A venerable financier who used to be well known in Wall Street and was thoroughly informed in

in Wall Street and was thoroughly informed in political matters, in alluding to this expression of General Grant, which his physician, who reported it attributed to possible mental wanterings from physical weakness, said:

"I remember the time well. A rumer struck the Street that some portentous disturbance was browing in Washington. Government securities dropped terribly from some unknown cause. The cause of the depression was found to have originated in Baltimore. Subsequently when the immediate trouble was over, it sion was found to have originated in Battimore. Sub-sequently, when the immediate trouble was over, it was ascertained to have been based on information produced by Bob. Johnson, the Fresident's private sec-retary, who had surreptificinally copied and sold por-thins of the draft of an intended proclamation, in which Fresident Johnson proposed to declare Congress ad-journed and demand a full representation from the secoled States as the only constitutional body he would recognize.

uid recogniz.'
This corroborates, or, perhaps rather amplifies, Mr. Depen's recent statement. It shows how much larger than we knew is the debt we owe the silent here, who stood between the wild and infatuated ambition of a weak but stubborn man and a great Natio

GRANT BETWEEN JOHNSON AND CONGRESS. SHERMAN'S CALL TO WASHINGTON-SOLDIERS

READY FOR THE DECLARATION OF HOSTILITIES. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.-The controversy netween the friends of General Grant and those o Andrew Johnson is creating great interest here. Prank A. Burr, of The Philadelphia Times, in his emorial volume of the life and deeds of General Grant, which will soon be given to the public, says: It would appear that General Grant's interest in Mexican admirs kept coming back to plague him during all the boisterous times of Johnson's Administration. General Sherman and Admiral Ammen both tell a most interesting story. Adultal Ammen tak s up the parrative by saving;

"While I was still the guest of General Grant at his own house General Sherman appeared one merning before breakfast, when General Grant, with a twinkle in his eye, acked: 'What are you doing here, Sherman' Do you know that under existing laws your leaving you station without my authority subjects you to grave penalties. 'Yes,' replied Sherman, 'that is very true; out I have come on here upon a telegram from the President and have called to see you to find out what is to the wind."

says: "I recall very clearly being called to Washington y a telegram from President Johnson during hi troubles with Congress. My headquarters were then at St. Locis, but I was down in New-Mexico among the Indians. I came to Washington as rapelly as possible and immediately went to General Grant's noise. When we were together I asked him what was up. His reply was that he did not know, but that there was something going on. He said that there was a disposition in the made to s-tel him to Mexico, but he had determined no to go. He said he would stand a court-martial first. He then told me that Mr. Seward had formulated some sort of a paper which had teen read and agreed upon at a recent Cabinet meeting. He remarked that he had said at the time that he was not in the habit of receiving onld be made to read as an order from the Secretary of War. General Grant then urged that it was a diplomatic ission and one upon which he could not be sent under the law. He said that if they wanted to sent the army down there with him at the head, that was a very diner-

ent thing, but that he could not be ardered by the Segre-tary of War upon any diplomatic mission whatever. "I said to him: "Well, what do they want of me f" 'I do not know, was his reply. I went over homediately and called upon the President without visiting Secretary Stanton or any other of the Caldnet officers. The Presi lent told me frankly that they were going to send Lew Campbell as Minister to Mexico, accredited to the Juarez Government, and that it was thought heat to send Ger eral Grant along with him; that his high position and his known friendship for Mexico would give this act high

eral Grant along with him; that his high position and his known friendship for Mexico would give this act high standing and place our Minister in a commanding position with the Government to which he was accredited. Lasked where Junez was. The answer came that he was either at it. I can on tear Menterey. I then as fit was either at it. I can on tear Menterey. I then as fit "Mr. President, aby do yot want to send General Grant spon this service f"

"Well, said the Tresident, the has a streat reputation there as well as here, and will properly introduce our representative."

"I said: 'Mr. President, this is a diplomatic massion and General Grant will not go upon it. He will disobey the order if it is issued.

"The President seemed very much surprised and said that he had very great regard for General Grant and would not like to do snything that was distactful to him, yet he thought it would be to the interest of the Government if he would go down with Mr. Campisal and present him to the Junez Government. After some further conversation I replied: "well, General Hancock's command extends to El Passo and General Sheridan a south of that to the Golf. Either of them would securit our Minister to Mexico to his proper destination and present him to the Government to which he is accredited. But if it would relieve the Executive of any emborrassment, my command includes both of theirs and I will go down my self." "Very well, if you will go that settles it, said the President, and it will be just as well.

"He asked me to call upon the secretary of the Navy, which I dol, and five days later took the steamer for the Gulf. Thus was the difficulty, so far as General Grant was concerned, bridged over and he was kept from an open rupture with the Executive Max it was defined from two continuous without as sent out of the country I do not know. The discussion between President Johnson and myself never got that far."

In relation to the belligerent side of President Johnson's acts about this time, and the organization of a force

Robert C. Newcaney; Lancaster, John B. Henderson; Beaumont, Alexander Edgert, Andover, Archivand C. Burton; White Hail, Mrs. Monie A. Hail; Hailowell, Charles A. Gibbs; Charle, Charles E. Bircebeurdiger; Stinkon, H. S. Foster; Carles E. Bircebeurdiger; Stinkon, H. S. Foster; Stinkon, H. S. Foster;

to keep the peace. It was well known that about the time President Johnson asked General Frant the important [question above described, condennial letters were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to leading naval officers, several of whom are still living. The letters asked for much the same information."

· GEANT AND THE IMPEACHMENT. RECOLLECTIONS OF EX-SENATORS HENDERSON, ROS

AND TRUMBULL. St. Louis, Oct. 23.-Touching the question whether General Grant did or did not favor the impeachment of President Johnson, The Globe-Democrat morning prints a statement made by General John B Henderson, who was in the Senate at that time, and was one of the four Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment. General Henderson was also an intimate friend of General Grant and had superior opportunitles of knowing that gentleman's views at that time. The statement is as follows:

mate friend of General Grant and had superior opportunities of knowing that gentleman's views at that time. The statement is as follows:

There were two separate and distinct movements to impeach President Johnson. One was in the House in December, 1867, immediately on the assembling of Congress. It was based on the action of the committee appointed at a special session of Congress in July, 1867, to investinate and report whether it was advisable to impeach Mr. Johnson. I speak only by memory; but, at least, action was taken in December, and the proposed articles of impeachment were voted down by a large majority. General Grant was then acting as Secretary of War and as a member of Mr. Johnson's Cablinet, and i have various reasons for stating that attnat time he was opposed to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson General Grant had accepted the position of Secretary of War in the preceding August on the suspension of Edwin M. Stanton by the President under the provisions of the Tenure of Office act. That act provision of Edwin M. Stanton by the President and the protein speaking of the Senate for the suspension and the ham of the protein spondition should be submitted to the Senate. If the Senate approved the suspension he old lacumbent was removed, if the Senate refused to concur the new nomination fell, and the old incumbent reasons for the suspension of Mr. Stanton to the Senate, which were referred to the appropriate committed his reasons for the suspension of Mr. Stanton to the Senate, which were referred to the appropriate committed his reasons for the suspension of Mr. Stanton and removed fine related the report of the committee and overruling the report of the committee and overruling the resident action in suspending Mr. Stanton and removed fine related and several population of the Senate and the War Office at an early hour and before the arrival of General Grant, would not be president in the Executive Massion and in the presence of all the Cabinet, except, possibly, Mr. Seward. In that Interview General G

Governor E. T. Ross, of New-M-rice, who was then in the United States Senate and voted against the impeach ment, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry, says:

"General Grant was understood to oppose the im-peachment of Andrew Johnson until near the beginning of his trial in the Senate, but to have favored it during Lyman Trumbull, ex-Senator from Illinois, when ap-

proached on the subject last night declined to discuss the matter. He, however, entirely discredited the interview with General Grant, as related by Mr. Depew. A TALK WITH GENERAL BUTLER.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS. Boston, Oct. 23 (Special).-Regarding the story tola to Channey M. Depew by General Grant. General Butler said to-day, when asked why the matter was not brought out at the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson: "There would be many reasons why the matter could not have into the impeachment trial-because there was no charge, no article of impeachment which charged Johnson with that offence, and such evidence would have been incompetent, and I for one am not in the habit of offering incompetent evidence in a trian. Neither was there any legal or proper evidence, by which it could have been proved, known to the public or to mem-bers of the House at that time. General Grant, if he had been approached by his Commander-in-Chief with any proposition, in the confidence that must exist between officers in regard to military movements, could not dis-

There was another project of fresident Johnson as There was another project of Fresident Johnson as to revolutionizing the Government was not brought into the imposedment proceedings. I myself had some strong moral evidence upon two questions which I did not care to make known to the public in the proceeding, but one of which I investigated secretly as chairman of the committee for that purpose, and while there was disclosed to me some damaging facts under the circumstances. they were not so conclusive that I assume the project exhibit an article of imposchment against the President of the United States in that behalf. I still retain some of the instruments of evidence that strongly tend to support my belief.

"The other proposition of Mr. Johnson to control the Government—differing from that of General Grant's in

country, even if he has strong belief that he has been guilty of wrong, should not make that charge unless that belief is supported by fully competent evidence."

"GIVE BACK THE MONEY."

SIGNIFICANT AND HOPEFUL DECLARATION, 17 DISTRICT-ATTORNEY DORSHEIMER HAS PROOFS

OF WHAT EDITOR DORSHEIMER PUBLISHES.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY DORSHEIMER HAS PROOFS
OF WHAT EDITOR DORSHEIMER PUBLISHES.

From The New York Star, Oct. 22.

The firm of Graint & Ward was not ruined by any loss of money. Its commercial operations were limited. Its methods were simple enough. By the promise of large profits it induced capitains to deposit with or lend to the firm money. The funds thus obtained were used in part to pay lenders and depositors with or lend to the firm money. The funds thus obtained were need in part to pay lenders and depositors in the crime. All those who have these moneys should return them to the receiver of these depositors were doubtless indocent of wrong. Others were confederates in the crime. All those who have these moneys should return them to the receiver of Grant & Ward. The innocent will be giad to have an opportunity to make restitution. The guilty must return the money.

If restitution is made, the receiver of Grant & Ward will pay a large dividend to the creditors of that firm. The Marine National Eark is one of those creditors, and if it shail regain any considerable part of its losses on account of Grant & Ward the depositors and other creditors of the bank will be paid a great part of their debts. Some of those who were gainers through Grant & Ward are known. All will be known. And presently the innocent, if they hold back, will in the public judgment be confounded with the guilty. No man can retain these unlawful gains; for the arm of the law is long enough to reach the most powerful.

It is strange that restitution should not have been made before. It is strange that honorable mon have not been quick and cager to give back these unholy moneys. They are indeed unholy moneys. They are hadeed unholy moneys. They are hadeed unholy moneys. They are hadeed unholy moneys. They are indeed unholy moneys. They are indeed unholy moneys they are stained not also whit may have been made heart broke

CLEVER ARREST OF YOUNG BURGLARS. "Good evening, George," said Detective Sergeant Vallely, as with Detective Sergeant Murray they met a young fellow on Thursday night at Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-ave. George returned the salutation, but and Sixth-ave. George Feathers are looked puzzled and surprised when told that he was under arrest on a charge of robbing the upholstery house of George C. Fint & Co., of Nos. 105-110 West Fourteenth-ist, of a quantity of plush, valued at hundreds of dollars. The prisoner's name is George E. Campbell, age nineteen, who was formerly employed by Tifany & Co. William & C. Campbell, his brother, had been previously arrested, together with Moses Abrahams, a barber, of No. 272 Seventh-ave. The stolen goods were taken from Fint's warehouse at No. 111 West Fourteenth-it, by the brothers, it is alleged, and carried to Abrahams's, who pawned them. Some were recovered on the premises. No. 272 Seventh-ave, although Abrahams denied that any were there. The arrest of young Campbell was made by the officers simply on the information that he resembled his brother. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday George Heibig, of Flint & Co., made a complaint of larceny against the three prisoners, and they were remanded by Justice O'Reilly for examination. looked puzzled and surprised when told that he was

BURGLARS MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP IN LIMA. ROCHESTER, Oct. 23 .- A dispatch to The Post-Expres ROCHESIER, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to The Post-Express from Lima, N. Y., says: About 3 e'cleck this morning burg lars broke into the following places of business: J. E. Lockington's cigar store, S. Coventry's grocery, M. P. Allen's hardware store, E. Hauchedt's fluquer store, George Hastings's grocery, P. Ollinershaw's matble works, J. P. Thompson's flour and feed store and A. T. Norton's printing office. In every instance the cash drawer was opened and the contents taken.

EUROPEAN NAVY YARDS.

LOW WAGES PAID TO THE WORKMEN. CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN'S REPORT-THE WEAK-

NESS OF THE MODERN WAR SHIP. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., who was sent last year to visit the principal dockyards of Europe, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a long report. It is said by high naval authorities to be a work of great practical value. He visited the yards of Great Britain, France, Germany

and Russia. He describes technically and with much detail the shops, docks, discipline and working systems of those institutions and the vessels lately finished or in process of construction. His report is illustrated with photographs, charts and fine drawings. He says that in the National dockyards of Great Britain about 18,000 men are employed, their average pay per lay being \$1 03. The total sum expended by the British Government in the last fifteen years in the construction and repair of vessels of the Royal Navy aggregates \$179,649,625, with incidental charges which swell the total to \$217,319,275, or about twenty-eight one-hundredths of the total naval appropriation for the same

The Imperial Navy of Germany dates from October 1, 1867, from which time up to the present about \$140,000,000 has been expended upon the naval establishment, with the result that Germany now ranks as

the fourth naval power.

The navy list of Russia makes that country third in the rank of naval powers. The apparent navy aggregated at the beginning of the present year 370 vessels of all descriptions, but a cursory examination revealed the fact that probably not more than 120, exclusive of torpedo boa's, can properly be classed as ves-sels for offensive and defensive warfare.

France has five dock yards collectively comprising an area of 900 acres. She has twenty-four dry-docks, and her establishments are complete in all the requirements for building, repairing, fitting out and preservation of ships and the manufacture of stores and articles required for a navy. The quays, basins and slips are of the most substantial character, which, if duplicated in the United States would require decades and several millions of dollars. Convict labor has been largely utilized in such National work, while beside, the wages of free labor are sufficiently low to accomplish a great deal of work at an outlay which in this country would be regarded as insignificant.

In his chapter upon torpedo boats Mr. Hichborn says these vessels are now considered so essential that no European navy of note has a dotific of less than fifts, while the stranger powers have ficets of a hundred or more. Coasts have been divided into torpedo districts of a hundred or more, ach with its complement of boats, and the crews thoroughly organized, are kept continually exercised in the management of the ves-els. Of the . . worthiness of such boats he says there can no longer be any doubt; their long voyages in some cases under steam and in others under sail to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres and the Black Sea having conclusively demonstrated their ability to survive very severe weather. Lately, during an evolutionary cruise of the French Mediterranean squad-ron, the torpedo boats were able to keep the sea while the Tonners and Vengeur, large ships, were compelled to seek shelter from the violence of the gale. The defensive vaine of a fleet of cruising torpedo boats, he says, can hardly be overated. No blockade can be maintained in their presence, yet, if properly supported by tenders with coal and supplies, they form of themselves an efficient blockading force. The cost of one such a boat completely equipped is from \$60,000 to \$65,000 and they require \$60,000 to \$65,000 and they require from ten to fifteen men. To operate to the greatest advantage they must attack in numbers ; it is not sufficient

WHY THE MATTER WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC IN THE

from ten to fifteen men. To operate to the greatest advantage they must attack in numbers; it is not sufficient to supply each port with one or two. It is probable that in the future no ironelad will venture to attack a port without the assistance of a torpedo flottila equal or superior to that possessed by the enemy.

In describing the details of the construction of torpedo boats, he says some attention has ladely been given to their propulsion by electric motors. In a hunch forty feet long and six feet beath, recently constructed, a speed of eight statute miles was obtained, and sufficient power was stored in the secondary batteries for a run of several hours. The slence of this mode of propulsion, the fact that power may be stored in the least useful portions of the vesses, the absence of sparks, and the case with which the boat may be charged by the dynamos new on board almost all large ships of war, he thinks, renders this somewhat promising field for further investigation.

Heffound the owners of private yards in Great Britain, after a year of unprecedented prospecity, marked by the output of a million and a quarter of lone, feeling severely the effect of the present depression of the carrying trade—some were but half employed, many were quite life, and only a few could be 8-id to be fairly busy. These latter, be noticed, had the fluest and often the targest exhibitionness, equipped with the best of lator-saving tools. The construction of salling vessels appeared to be proportion tely less depressed than that of steamers. In his description of ships built and building, he has the following comment upon the Childran Esseral ta: For offence the Esmeralda is powerfully equipped, but she is wince almost throughout, and there can be no doubt that even a minity armed antagonist could play have in the mechanism by which the heavy guns are worked. On account of her small coal supply, vulnerability, unsheathed bottom and Insignificant syread of sail, I am unable to see the property of building similar research for

yards the matter of wages is somewhat amended, mach of the labor is day work and the employees have considerable attention paid to their comfort. About one third of the men are called established, and have a pension to hook forward to when advanced in life and incapacitated—a wise provision, encouracing good conduct on the part of the men and rendering a strike it the deckyard an impossibility. The average hired man in the Gorcument yards gets 3 shillings 5 pence per day, and the average established man gets 4 shillings 6by pence. A leading man of slipwrights gets 6 shillings 6by pence. A leading man of slipwrights gets 6 shillings 6by pence. A leading man of slipwrights gets 6 shillings 6by pence. The former of the condition of the workingman is correspondingly depressed. In the dock yards inhorers get about 30 cents per day, blacksmiths heipers 35 to 45 cents, a second-class snipwrights 5 to 55, and a very competent shiftwright may get 80 cents. Average blacksmiths, litters and turners get about 60 cents. A competent smith will get 80. After years of service, when looking forward to becoming a foreman, he will get \$1 per day, but no foreman gets more than eight transs, or \$1 60. After twenty-five years employment every workman is entitled to a pension which is two-thirds of line greatest pay.

In conclusion Mr. Hichborn says: "A naval war would doubtless demonstrate that the elaborate schemes of feet tactics which have been the theme of many cessary by naval officers, have been chiefly valuable as a mental exercise, and that though importance may attack to a skilfail disposition of forces in the beginning of encagement, yet. In view of the repidity with which vessels would be disabled by the tremendous means of offence antagonized and the inability to see or obey signals and the confusion and obstructing smoke, it is evident that such an engagement must presently become a pell mel scrimmage. Such a war, or one such battle, would prove what has long been the apprehendon of intelligent officers—that the war shi

TRANSFER OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- First-Lieutenant Thomas H. Barry, regimental quartermaster 1st Infactry, has been appointed to act as inspector on certain Signal Service property at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, reported as unserviceable and for which Second-Lieuten ant Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, is responsible. ant Robert B. Waterns, Signat Copps, is responsible to the Captain James H. Lord, assistant-quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, by the Commanding-General of that department, and will report in person to the commanding officer. Jefferson-ville Depot, Indiana, for assignment to duty at that

report in person to the commanding officer. Jeffersonville Depot, Indians, for assignment to duty at that
depot.

Assistant-Paymaster James H. Chapman has been ordered to duty at the Naval Statton, New-London. Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wilde has been detenant-Commander George F. F. Wilde has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Seventh Light
House District, and ordered to settle accounts and then
wait orders. Lieutenant John Hubbard, from duty as
assistant to the Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, and ordered as Inspector of the Seventh District,
Passed Assistant-Paymaster John C. Sulitvan from duty
at New-London Statton, and ordered to the training ship
Portsmouth on the 10th of November. Passed AssistantPaymaster H. E. Drury from the Fortsmouth and ordered
to settle accounts and their wait orders.

The orders of Lieutenant S. F. W. Holman, detaching
him from the Saratoga, have been revoked and he has
been ordered to remain on board that vessel. Lieutenant E. T. Qualtrough has been ordered to delay reporting
on board the Wabash until October[31, Lieutenant George
W. Mentz to report for duty on the Portsmouth instead
of the Saratoga.

MISCELL ANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- The President today appointed J. E. Dart to be Collector of Customs for the District of Brunswick, Ga. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments in the Lighthouse service: E. P. Little-field to be keeper, and Joseph B. Eddy to be assistant keeper at Whalerock, R. I.; Nathaniel Dodge to be keeper at Warwick Harbor, R. I.; I. H. Reeves to be keeper at Lutlam's Beach, N. J., and Edwin J. Moore to be keeper at Calamet, Ill.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON. Friday, Oct. 23, 1885. ADMITTED TO THE POSTAL UNION.—The independent State of Congo has been admitted to the Universal Pos-tal Union, to take effect January 1. RESIGNED.-William H. Stinson, A. B. Woodford,

James Reid, and Lewis W. Wilhelm, special agents of the Bureau of Labor, have resigned, having completed their investigations. FOR TOKPEDO PRACTICE.—The vessels of the North

Tony the Practice.—The vessels of the North that is a quadron are to be ordered to the vicinity of Tonpa Bay, Fig., for practice of safe manuscurves with torpedoes, in landing men, etc. They will rendezvous there for about a month. The Brooklyn, recently commissioned, will join the squadron. DISMISSALS AND REDUCTIONS.—Secretary Manning bas

made the following changes in the Register's office:
Hartwell Jenison, of New York, chief of the Division of
Lones, reduced to a fourth-class clerkship; Paul
Hersch Peninsylvania, clerk, class 4, dismissed; Thomas
G. Heusey, New-York, clerk, class 4, dismissed.